THE Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,403, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published twice a month—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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FOR HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, OR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built, Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLROW, Commander, 1,066 Tons, Register, to sail about the 30th instant, has First Class accommodation for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

For further particulars apply to Captain HOLROW on board, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of the *Caduceus*.

THE "ROWANTREE."

THIS fine A. I, Ship is intended to clear for Liverpool in all October, having a great part of her Cargo engaged. For Freight, apply to Consignees LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

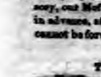
FOR MALABAR COAST AND BURMAH.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. G. HIGGINSON, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
,, GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
,, SEDASEWGUR.—Ardaseer Furdoonjee.
,, MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
,, CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
,, CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
,, COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co.,
"Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited."

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIR, will be despatched to Surat TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P.M. For first class passage apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leslie & Co. 1, Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 15th October 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship CORINGA, to Kurrachee with Mails and Passengers 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents C. & B. S. N. Co., Limited.

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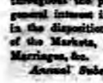
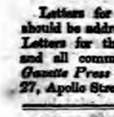


THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.
Bombay, 15th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWILLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 18th October, at 9 A.M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS especially of Acids per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain MOON, Master from London are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents Ship *Naval Brigade*.
Bombay, 7th October 1862.

CHARTS ! CHARTS !!

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Sea Shell Islands.
Andaman.
Port de Galle.
Mozambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

H. R. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Commander-in-Chief.—This original Portrait was taken a few day's before the departure from England of the last mail. It is considered highly successful, and presents a striking contrast to the many spurious imitations which have been issued. Beautifully Colored, each Rs. 2-0.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ON SALE.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. of 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.

Bombay Gazette Office.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Sites for building or deposit of Materials or Merchandize in the neighbourhood of the Railway Stations of Vaudgam, Challisgam, Pachora, Julgam, and Wurrungam, will be sold by Public Auction, at the above named Railway Stations, on 1st November 1862, at 11 o'clock A.M.

The Lots will be each one acre in extent, and will be put up for Auction at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre. Purchasers will be required to deposit 50 per cent. at the time of Auction and to pay the balance of the purchase-money within one month of purchase. If the purchase-money be not paid within the period specified, the Sale will be cancelled and the money deposited will be forfeited.

L. R. ASHBURNER, Collector.
Dhoolia, 30th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE CONCERT in the TOWN HALL advertised to take place on the 29th ultimo, and POSTPONED on account of the inclemency of the weather, will take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 9 o'clock P.M.

Admission Tickets to be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and the *Times of India* Office.

11th October, 1862. J. C. DIAS.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 8, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE. Large supplies from Messrs. F. GIESLER & Co. of London, expected immediately; orders for which will be registered by W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to MR. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing	1	doz.	each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing	1	,,	,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing	¼	,,	,,

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILLER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases:—

Ducomier's.
Brandebury Freres.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate.

FOR SALE.

THE following superior WINES—

Sparkling Moselle in Cases of 1 Dozen Quarts.			
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Sparkling Hock	ditto	1	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned. The following received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.

PORT in Case containing	3	Dozen	(Quarts.
Do. in Case containing	2	,,	(Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing	1	,,	
WHISKEY in Case containing	1	,,	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE.

BURGANDY WINES.	Rs.	LIQUEURS.	Rs.
Hermitage, qts.	25	Anizette	30
St. George ,,	23	Crême de Cretis	22
Chambertin ,,	20	BRANDIES.	Rs.
Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old Cognac	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Granite Dupont's do	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do	28
CLARETS.	Rs.	CORDIALS.	Rs.
Léoville, qts.	30	Raspberry	20
Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
Old Golden	22	GINGER WINE, by John Grabble	20
Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

N. B.—To close an Account. Messrs. Delbruck Fils, "St. Esthephe" Claret sold hitherto at Rs. 24, reduced to Rs. 16 per dozen. Apply to ALBERT VINAY.

5, Forbes Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 28
Bronze do. / White do. / Brown do.	Good Dinner Wine	,,	,, 24
Yellow do.		,,	,, 22
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts	,, ,, 28
Do. Do.		Pints	,, ,, 15
Red Seal		Quarts	,, ,, 24
Do. Do.		Pints	,, ,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margaux			,, ,, 34
Leoville			,, ,, 28
St. Julien			,, ,, 22
Medoc			,, ,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts	,, ,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints	,, ,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts	,, ,, 36
Do.	do.	Pints	,, ,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.	,,	,, 30
CURAÇOA LINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	,, 18
CURACOA		,,	,, 42
MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
SHERRY BRANDY		,,	,, 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do. Julien Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum Fine old Jamaica		,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom Booth, London		,,	,,
Do. Hollands in cases		,,	,,
WHISKEY Glenlivat, Crabbie		,,	,, 21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, POONA, KAMPTEE, KURRACHEE, AND KOTREE.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 20
Do. Do. Black ,,	,, 25
Do. Do. Yellow ,,	,, 32
Amontillado, Red ,,	,, 39
Port Black ,,	,, 28
Do. Pints ,,	,, 15
Claret Blue ,,	,, 20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,,	,, 30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ,,	,, 35
Champagne, Sparkling ,,	,, 36
Do. do. 1st quality ,,	,, 42
Sauterne ,,	,, 30
Moselle ,,	,, 30
Do. Sparkling ,,	,, 36
Rhenish ,,	,, 20
Pale Brandy ,,	,, 30
Do. Do. very fine ,,	,, 36
Gin, Old Tom ,,	,, 18
Geneva ,,	,, 15 Flasks 23
Cherry Brandy, finest ,,	,, 36
Do. do. ,, Pints	,, 18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

13, Seymour Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED immediately a CHIEF CLERK in the Traffic Manager's Office. Testimonials and references to be sent to the undersigned. None need apply unless thoroughly qualified. Salary Rs. 200 per mensem.

J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT for the Traffic Department at a salary of Rs. 200 a month with travelling allowances and a free bungalow. He will be required to Superintend the working of Trains, Stations, and traffic for a District of about 100 miles. None need apply unless they are thoroughly acquainted with the duties.

Applications will be received at the Office of the undersigned until 25th instant.

J. B. HAYES.
Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 6th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS on the Estate of the late JOSEPH GRIERSON, of Surat, are to be sent to me at once, and all amounts due to the said Estate are to be paid immediately to me also.

J. B. HAYES,
Curator to the Estate of the late Joseph Grierson.
Surat, 6th October 1862.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, Lists of Sirdars in the Deccan, and of Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the Public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE ONE HUNDRED RUPEE HARMONIUM.

NEW PATENT MODEL HARMONIUMS in Mahogany and Oakwood case with the full five octave compass and double foot boards, &c. &c. These Harmoniums have become the most popular musical Instruments of the day, owing to their good substantial make and perfect tone and purity: they are not in the least liable to get out of tone, or give any trouble whatever, if only kept in a moderately dry atmosphere, and protected from vermin.—Price *each* Rs. 100 to 120.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TO LET.

FROM 1st JANUARY NEXT, the Upper Floor of the House, No. 7, Medow Street, suitable for either Office, Business or Dwelling. Apply to JACOB & Co., Fort.

TO LET.

A FINE, SPACIOUS, AND AIRY HOUSE, in the Fort, with extensive Godowns, and a large open space, suitable for a Merchant or any other office.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
Do. Railway Watches by Do. do.

Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Always on hand,

A large assortment of Geneva Watches of best makers, from Rs. 18 to 65.

Brass Circular Tent or Pelanquin Clocks, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position —Rs. 35.

Do. do, without centre seconds—Rs. 25.

Small circular Time-pieces with Alarm—Rs. 18.

Opera Glasses, Silver plated and bound with Russia Leather.

Opera Glasses, Ladies', beautifully enamelled.

Cruet Stands, Candlesticks with Shades.

Best Pebble Spectacles, and Eye Glasses.

Braid Guards for do. do.

Jet and Alluminum Jewellery in great variety.

MASONIC JEWELLERY.

Past Masters each Rs. 30.
Royal Arch ,, 20.
Mark Masters ,, 16.

A Sewing Machine complete, by Grover and Baker.

A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.

Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.

French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.

Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 35.

French Paste-diamond do. Rs. 12.

Gentlemen's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.

Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.

Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.

Do. Tortoise-shell Links per pair—Rs. 1.

Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.

Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.

Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 3.

Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.

Gentlemen's Gold Albertz, do. from Rs. 35.

Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.

Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.

Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.

Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.

Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.

Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.

Best Gold Wedding Rings.

Do. do. do. Keepers.

Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.

Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.

Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 180.

Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.

Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.

Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.

Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.

Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 12 to 18.

Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.

Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.

Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.

Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.

Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.

Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.

Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.

Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Sodkin.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Accounts of the Bank for the half year ending 30th June last, shew a net Profit of Rs. 2,50,000, which with the amount Rs. 50,000 carried to the Reserve Fund in the previous half year, amounts to Rs. 3,00,000.

The Directors regret to state that Hormusjee and Rustomjee, who absconded from Hong Kong, in June last, were under liability to this Bank to the extent of *Dollars* 202,493, which may, however, be reduced by any Dividends that may be paid out of their Estate.

The Directors have resolved to place the amount of the Net Profit for the past half year, and of the Reserve Fund, together Rs. 3,00,000, towards liquidating any loss that may be sustained in China. But for this loss, the Directors would have been able to pay the Shareholders a Dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and to have increased the Reserve Fund to one Lac.

The Directors believe that the result of the current half year's operations will enable them to liquidate the balance, if any, of the loss incurred in China, and leave a considerable surplus.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.
Central Bank of Western India, Bombay, 14th October, 1862.

NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT UPON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

IN accordance with the requirement of Clauses VIII and IX. of act XXV. of 1856, Notice is hereby given, that the Book containing the Valuation and the Rate assessed for the year 1862 upon Houses, Buildings, and Grounds, situated within the Island of Bombay and Colaba is now and will remain open at this Office until FRIDAY, the 31st instant, for the inspection of all parties concerned, and that any objection to the Rate must be made and the grounds of such objections stated in writing and lodged at this Office on or before that date.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioners,
W. TRACEY, Clerk.
Bombay Municipal Commissioner's Office, 14th October 1862.

NOTICE.

COLLECTORATE OF MAHABLESHWUR.

INCOME TAX ACT Schedules I. and II. under the orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that in the case of all persons possessed of annual Income or Profits amounting to not less than Rupees 500, to whom special notices may not be issued within the period of three months from this date, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862 under schedules I. and II. Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act) will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that if any person object to such assessment he may apply to the superintendent and assessor of Mahableshwur at Malcolm Peit for a form of return of Profits or Income under the said schedules and send in his return thereof within two months from the date of this notice, and he will then be assessed on such return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

2. Persons whose total Income and Profits do not amount to Rupees 500 a year will not be liable to any Income Tax for the year commencing from 31st of July 1862, but those who are now assessed on annual Income or Profits amounting to Rupees 500, or more, and who claim total exemption on the ground of their annual Profits and Income being less than Rs. 500 must within the above period of two months give notice of such claims to the superintendent and assessor at Malcolm Peith together with the Declarations required by section XIV. clause 2 of Act XVI. of 1862. Forms of which declarations can be obtained from the said superintendent and assessor.

J. INVERARITY, Collector.
Sattara Collector's Office, 13th October 1862.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF

WHEATSTONE'S PATENT ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.

Rupees thirty-five for Cash.

PATENT ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—HERBERT & Co. have to hand a first-class stock of ENGLISH CONCERTINAS, of all kinds; and at reduced prices. The following description is strongly recommended.

Complete with a Dozen Books of Music expressly arranged for it. Price Rupees 35.

Sent everywhere upon receipt of Cash or reference, packed in tin and wax cloth all over India.

It is of double action—*i. e.* speaks the same note whether *pressed* or *drawn out*; is well made, of the best Rosewood, the bellows of green Morocco leather and enclosed in a neat, polished Mahogany box with lock and key.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TO OYSTER EATERS.

WE cannot too much recommend "Goud in freres" "Haut Sauterne."

H. GAIGNOUX, Junior.

THE DEWALLEE!!!

NATIVE GENTLEMEN preparing for the Dewallee Festival will find a good opportunity of adding some

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 15th October 1862.

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	"	30 to 31

COCHIN MARKET REPORT.

(From the Cochin Courier, October 4.)

OUR Oil market shows no change, and little has been done during the week. The people are all at the present time too busy, reaping and housing the paddy crop, to pay much attention to churning. The delivery of Oil in the bazaar has been on a very limited scale, and until the harvest is over, we cannot look for much improvement. Contractors have been trying to establish Rs. 99 per candy as the quotation, this price has been paid amongst themselves in the purchase of boatloads to fulfil contracts, but otherwise, we are not aware of any buyers at that figure.

The Export to date to England is

1860-61	377 Tons.
61-62	100 "
62-63	221 "

COIR YARN.—Remains unaltered in price with a wide range according to quality.

COFFEE.—No further transactions have been reported in Plantation. Contractors for Native talk of Rs. 31 f. o. b., but no price has as yet been fixed, and we doubt much if it will until the crop begins to arrive.

FREIGHTS.—£4-2-6 has been paid for Oil, but no open tonnage at the present moment. For light goods £3 3 measurement is asked. We quote £3 0s.

COTTON.—Our advices from Tinnevelly have unfortunately miscarried in some way, so that we can give no recent quotation.

EXCHANGE.

On Bombay, sight	Rs. 1 4 0	per cent.
5 days' sight	" 1 6 0	"
10 days' sight	" 1 10 0	"
Madras, sight	" 0 8 0	"
5 days' sight	" 0 10 0	"
30 days' sight	" 1 4 0	"
Colombo, 5 days' sight	" 1 8 0	"
10 days' sight	" 1 14 0	"
London, 6 mths' sight	" 2s. 1¼d.	documts.
6 mths' sight	" 2s. 1¾d.	Credits.
Sight	" 2s. 0¼d.	

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
By telegraph from Madras.

5½	per cent.	111½
5	" do.	104½
4	" do.	93½

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on December 3, and at fron one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Those under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2	per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	" "
Do. do. 6 do.	4	" "
Do. do. 12 do.	5	" "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper on account of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Shares ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the Principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" ¾ do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d. "
" On demand	1s.	11¾d. "
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s.	11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £300,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand		
On Scotland	1s.	11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for dispatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Lessees of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realisation in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. R. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 1st October 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
3 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
2 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
1 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) at	1s.	11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5	"
Do. 12 do.	6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
6th September 1862. *Agent.*

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	To
Oct. 14	Columbian (s)	Scottowe	China, &c.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Mr. H. T. White; Mr. L. C. Brooke; Mrs. J. Thompson, a ayah and 102 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Sydney Eggers*, for Liverpool.
Barque *Royal Victoria*, for Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 14TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—19 packages Green Stones, 35 cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.; 400 bales Hemp, 1,400 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 84 packages Coffee, 95 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Jaffer Voyadina; 2 cases Cassia Oils, 136 lbs.; 8 cases Moye Teeth, 20 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Rahimbhoy Rajpall.

Gloriana.—100 casks Gingelly Oil, 425 cwt., Tulla Morarjee.

Wings of the Wind.—35 bales Goat Skins, 722½ corges Shaik Poolay Mahomed Mohadeena and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., N. B. Mody.

For Liverpool.

Beeston Castle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Jewraz Balloo; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Nusserwanjee Manockjee; 205 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Wootumchund Cullianjee.

Hahnemann.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Wootumchund Cullianjee.

Sir John Lawrence.—151 bales Cotton, 528½ cwt., Byramshaw Dhunjeebhoy.

Inkermann.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 500 bundles Galls, 250 cwt., Jayram Visram; 225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., N. B. Mody.

Azuline.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., 15 bales Cotton, 52½ cwt., Girdhur Roopchund; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Rowantree.—16 bales Cotton, 56 cwt., Kessowlall Cassilall.

Aaron Browne.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Canjee Toolsidass; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 50 bales Wool, 160 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Missouri.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., K. Souzba and Co.; 350 bales Cotton, 1,225 cwt., Lalljee Dwarkadass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Bhimjee Topun.

Peerless.—304 bales Cotton, 107 cwt., Preamjee Omerchund; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Canjee Hemraz; 45 bales Wool, 135 cwt, Girdhur Purshotumjee.

Howden.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

For Havre.

Caduceus.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Topun Enderjee; 80 bags Coffee, 39 cwt. 12 lbs., J. Sigg and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle),	Bombay.
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Bombay.
294	Comet, 2 (p-gun-boat), Seib	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	China.
205	Cursetjee, (flat)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) Do Belen	Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat),	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Guyra.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
238	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle),	Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhownuggar.	
1057	Glorians, Yale—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3.)
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1003	Azuline, Mason—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 6)
1060	Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 5)
1117	Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	
1171	Espaminondas, Heasley.—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 3)
1249	G. H. Holt, Robinson—Dadabhoy Rattonjee & Co.	
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Oct.)
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept.1)
1218	Howden. Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
1071	James Livesey—F. P. Carnforth & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 30)
1108	James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
855	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 9)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. Kinge & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
883	Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 13)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Ewen Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1090	Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee	(c.l. Sept. 6)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—R. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
836	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FOR FALMOUTH.	
492	Freya, Major—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 12)
	FOR HAVRE.	
1006	Caduceus, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 23)
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
445	Fasel Carrim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l.Aug.27)
508	Kossuth, Bennett.—Mahomed Khan.	(c. l. Oct. 1)
827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Absdin.	(c. l. May 12)
	FOR COROMANDEL COAST.	
680	Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.	
	FOR PONDICHERRY.	
150	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. Bhickajee Khan.	(c.l.Oct.14)
	NOT FIXED.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
869	Albert and Edward—T. McKinney.	
672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
1238	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff.	
700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	
565	Bombay Castle, (s) J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	
283	C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
635	Coringe (s), Calder—C. M. S. N. Co.	
724	Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.	
917	Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
894	Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.	
892	Foolkis Sawden, H. T. Potts—Wooman Voydins.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
869	Juddal Mamoon, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.	
1242	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
797	Mayaram Dayaram Brady.—H. Sidick Doosal.	
109	Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.	
922	Nassere, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—D. H. Cama & Co.	
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.	
578	Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
980	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
962	Tybarnia, Coote—Wallace & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Benares, (s), G. P. Wright.	
1300	Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1600	Portslinger. (Laid up.)
742	Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699	Alexander, Fozdar—McIver & Co.
650	Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Donolly & Co.
744	Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
	FOR MARSEILLES.
495	Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
	FOR BOURDON.
403	Washington, Manaud—S. Tyabjee & Co.
	FOR MAURITIUS.
405	Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
	FOR COLOMBO.
584	Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.
	FOR CALCUTTA.
	A. B. Coults, Candlish—Donolly & Co.
756	Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.
710	Ukko.
	FOR RANGOON.
496	Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.
	NOT FIXED.
1017	Helvellyn, Dalison.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

731	Brandon, Umfreville.	Aug. 26
501	Caroline Agnes, Gvenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 8
936	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—W. Nicol & Co.	July 16
813	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	
788	Clyde, Jourdain—Lackie & Co.	July 17
623	Colgrain, Gardener.	Sep. 12
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 15
736	Coromandel, Thompson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 7
558	Duke of Northumberland, Brown—John Tanner & Co.	
1047	Daniel Rankin, Rankin—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 2
826	Eloisa, Philpot.	Aug. 5
992	Edwin Fox, Maclean—W. Nicol & Co.	Sep. 12
766	Empress of India, Thompson—Peel Cassels & Co.	June 30
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (troops)	July 24
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 23
1158	Hornet, Prynn.	Sep. 12
678	Lady McDonald, Brunell—John Tanner & Co.	
1169	Pride of the Ocean, Kyle.	
876	Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.	Aug. 4
694	Robert Ritson, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 12
927	Salamanca, Livesey—Lackie & Co.	
591	Southern Cross, Bristow.	
1044	Star of India, Morris, (troops)—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 2
848	Victoria, Martin—Robert Frith & Co.	
836	Victoria, Tata.	
1064	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 2
535	Wellington, Ayling.	
1074	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (via Colombo) sailed (troops)	July 24
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
	Geneva, Hevelock, Spowart.	
	FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.	
	Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Morris.	
1415	Benscoolen, Chambers—R. Bates & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Son—W. & A. Graham & Co.	July 6
519	Early Dawn, Norris—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 21
1230	Cimber, Kappenholdt—Martin, Young & Co.	Sept. 6
1238	Flying Venus, Withycombe—R. Bates & Co.	July 18
1268	Peruvia, Hutchinson—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1544	Hermaphrodite, Marsa

in our shipping Intelligence six weeks since. It appears the Schooner *Sphinx* bound from Salomon Islands to Mauritius fell in with the Captain and crew on a reef called Blenheim, in the Mozambique channel in a destitute state; and took them off. The Captain states they ran on a reef not laid down in the Charts and the ship became a total wreck. Crew all saved.

THE question as to whether Civil Servants of any of the three Presidencies can, by application to government, get themselves transferred to a sister Presidency, has been again raised in the case of Mr. H. E. Jacomb, of the Bombay Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner of Goorgain, who applied to the Government of India some time back either to be transferred to the Bombay Presidency, to the regulation provinces of Bengal, or to the non-regulation provinces of Central India. The services of Mr. Jacomb were placed at the disposal of this government in the year 1860, since which period he has been stationed in the non-regulation provinces of the Bengal Presidency though still retaining his connection with the Bombay Civil Service. The answer to the application is, we believe, that it had always been held inexpedient to permit transfers even from one division of the Bengal Presidency to another; and that no transfers for many years had been permitted without special reasons. Should the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces desire to have Mr. Jacomb's services, there would be no legal objection to that gentleman being placed at the disposal of either; but unless some special reasons were stated in the application of the local government it would be opening the door to constant transfers of civilians from one presidency to the other, which it was desirable by all means to avoid. Mr. Jacomb's application has therefore been rejected on the above grounds, on which, with the facts of the case imperfectly before us, we cannot give a decided opinion. —*Englishman, Oct. 4.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 14th Oct. 1862.

BROACH—Overcast and Calm. Ther. 76.
BULSAR—Overcast SW. Calm.
GOA.—Partially Clouded, wind East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair SE. Variable.
SURAT—Passing Clouds. Sultry.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

A special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank Offices, Rampart Row. There were present: W. T. Roper, Esq., *Chairman*; Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Limjee Manecjee, and J. F. Bickersteth, Esqs., *Directors*; Archibald Scott, Cursondass Madowdass, Premchund Rychund, Cursetjee Jehangeer, Tarachund, Veerchund Deepchund, A. M. Gubbay, Atmaram Madhowjee, Cursetjee Pallonjee Powalla, Sorabjee Cowasjee Powalla, Sorabjee Byramjee Cola, Esqs., and several others.

The Manager, Mr. R. Angus, read the requisition and notice convening the meeting, which are as follows:—

"TO THE CHAIRMAN AND DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY.

"GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Shareholders of the Commercial Bank of India, qualified to vote and holding in the aggregate 500 Shares and upwards, hereby request you to call a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, at which meeting a proposition will be made that the Directors be instructed forthwith to apply for, and solicit for the Bank, a Charter of Incorporation under the Great Seal of England, and a further proposition will be made that by such Charter it should be provided that the head Office of the Bank shall be in London.—Dated this 9th day of September 1862."

Signed by 13 Shareholders, holding 2070 shares.

The Directors hereby give notice that in accordance with the above requisition and in pursuance of the XLVI. clause of the Deed of Settlement a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Tuesday the 14th day of October next, at the Banking House of the Company, in Rampart Row, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Chairman stated that before going into the question for the consideration of which the meeting had been convened, the Directors wished him to say a few words. It appeared that there existed some little doubt as to whether a Charter of Incorporation under the Great seal of England could now be obtained, and under the circumstances a letter was written by the Manager, on the 12th September last, to the Bank's Solicitors in London, soliciting information on the following points:—

1. Whether a Charter, such as is contemplated by the requisitionists, can now be obtained?

2. Whether the ordinary business at the Branches in India and China would necessarily be interrupted whilst the arrangements are pending, or when the transfer of the Head office to London was being made?

3. Would it be necessary to amass money in London for the purpose of shewing the Government that our capital is entire? What proportion of the capital would have to be produced, and how long would it be locked up?

4. What would be the expense of carrying the matter through?

The answer to these enquiries, Mr. Roper said, was expected to arrive here about the 26th November, and until then he thought it would be advisable to wait for the information. The Directors would therefore suggest an adjournment of the meeting. At the same time it must be stated, that the Directors are not averse to effect a change in the constitution of the Bank which would improve its position, and if it should prove favourable, there should be no fear of any obstruction to its being finally carried out. These were suggestions, Mr. Roper said, for the consideration of the shareholders.

Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee said, the requisitionists had two objects in view; first, to apply for a Royal Charter, and thus to secure the advantage of a Limited Liability; and secondly, the transfer of the Head Office to London, the advantages attending which would be manifold. The first object could be achieved by registering the Bank under the Limited Liability Act, which has been introduced in Bombay, and, if there were no restrictions, a resolution with that object might be passed at once, awaiting the result of the enquiry as to the expediency of removing the Head Office to London.

Mr. Bickerstath remarked, that the two points under notice seemed to have no connection with each other. The granting of the Royal Charter is not a matter of law, but is a matter of Royal favour, and therefore it was difficult to say whether or not it would be granted to this Bank, as it was to the Mercantile Bank. At present the Directors were not in a position to advise what step should be adopted, and they, therefore, suggested an adjournment of the meeting to enable them to obtain information as to whether they could remove the Head-office to London, and whether they could obtain the Royal Charter.

Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee suggested, that the Agent at home be authorised to enquire whether the Charter was obtainable, and, if so, to apply for it at once, so that much time might be saved.

Mr. Bickerstath said, that there were three courses by which the objects of the requisitionists might be carried out. First, to apply for a Charter of Incorporation with Limited Liability, and this was a matter to be decided by the law officers of the Crown; 2nd, to apply in England for registration under the Joint Stock Company's Act; and 3rd, to apply for registration under the Limited Liability Act in England, or under a similar Act in India. To obtain a Royal Charter was, in the opinion of the Directors, preferable to the other two courses, but as it was not a matter of certainty, the shareholders would do well not to look to it alone, and therefore it was advisable to wait for the information which was expected to arrive here by the second Mail in November.

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Madowdass, seconded by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, and carried unanimously, "That this meeting stand adjourned successive fortnightly adjournments until the 3rd December next."

Proposed by Mr. Atmaram Madhowjee, seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee, and carried unanimously, "That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the Directors for their prompt action in the matter of the requisition."

The meeting then dispersed, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

GAMBLING.—Behajee Tookaram, Balloo Wittoo, Alabuckshalloo, Jannoo Parkeer and Hussun Muria, were charged with gambling with dice and money in Calbhat Lane on the 26th September.

The prisoners were all found guilty and fined three rupees each and the money found on them ordered to be forfeited.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—TUESDAY, OCT. 14.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

Tullockchund Motteechond, vs. Boychund Joomuckram.

Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. W. H. Crawford, appeared for the defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 158-10, being balance of an account for money lent by plaintiff to the defendant on the 6th November 1860.

The plaintiff stated that he originally lent the defendant Rs. 400, then Rs. 225 making Rs. 625 altogether. He obtained a receipt from the defendant's man. He had received from defendant in four items the sum of Rs. 483-1. The money had not been lent to defendant but deposited in his hands by the plaintiff. The money was not deposited for any specific time; and the account was written after the last payment was received.

Ballachee Munchund stated that the plaintiff was in the habit of coming to the defendant. The account produced shows that there was some money due by defendant to plaintiff. Witness wrote the account at the plaintiff's request. He did so as a kind of practice, he was not aware that he was debiting the defendant with a debt. Was not in receipt of any salary at the time from the plaintiff. There was no one in the shop at the time. When he did it the other clerks were gone to dinner, but they did not invite him, it required some influence to be invited to dinner and he had no interest there.

Plaintiff had no other witnesses present, but he could produce evidence to show that when he applied to the defendant he was assaulted. He had previously sent a man but the man came back and said that he was to go himself, and when he went they assaulted him.

A witness (who had been brought by the defendant) was produced, who stated that he was present when the plaintiff deposited Rs. 225 in the defendant's (his master's) hands. The plaintiff had since withdrawn the whole of the above amount. The books produced showed the different items which made up the sum. No receipts were received by the plaintiff, from the defendant the money was paid by witness, but he did not know whether any one else was present, and had not written a counterpart of the account in the books of the plaintiff or ordered any one else to do so. The plaintiff received the money himself. The first witness called by the plaintiff was only an apprentice, he assisted to keep the books, but was not paid for his services as he was only there to learn the art of book-keeping.

For the defence evidence was adduced to show, that the money that had been deposited had been repaid, and that the plaintiff's signature had never been taken either when the money was received or repaid. A man that had formerly been a moonim in the employ of the defendant stated that the various items entered in the book produced had most of them been paid in his presence or by his orders to the plaintiff, and the last item had been paid by him to the plaintiff in full of all demands, which had been accepted as such. The account that was written in the book of the plaintiff was not entered by his order.

His Honor said, that great stress was laid on no signatures having been taken, and if it had not been for the admission of the defendant's witnesses there would be nothing to shew that the money had ever been received at all. The cashiers had shown that the money had been paid by the entries in their books. The party who wrote the account in the plaintiff's books was only a learner, and not being paid for his services was not responsible for what he did, all the witnesses proved that. The probabilities were against the plaintiff and the money appeared to have been deposited for a temporary purpose, and the greater part of it had been withdrawn within a short time of its being deposited. The books of the defendant had been shown to have been kept in a very regular manner and the evidence showed that the whole amount had been withdrawn by the plaintiff. Therefore the verdict would be for the defendant with costs.

INDIAN.

COCHIN.

THE *Governor Higginson*, of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, arrived here at 9 P.M. yesterday from Bombay, and left again an hour before daylight this morning. It is much to be regretted that some better arrangement was not made to accommodate the public of this place, as the very unseasonable time of the arrival and departure of the steamer has been productive of great inconvenience to passengers and shippers of goods.

We hear this Company purposes establishing a line between Bombay and Cochin, embracing the intermediate Ports and also extending the line round to Calcutta. It will benefit us but little unless the steamer touch at Ceylon, and we are allowed a few hours daylight for shipping goods and answering letters. In the present instance it has been peculiarly unfortunate. The English Mail of 3rd September was due yesterday, and arrived during the afternoon, but as the bag for *the Governor Higginson* was closed at 5 P.M. it was impossible to answer any letters by that mail, which we otherwise would have been able to do in time for the Mails, leaving Bombay on the 12th inst. Letters brought by the steamer could not of course be answered. We point these inconveniences out with the hope that better arrangements may be made in future.—*Cochin Courier, Oct. 4.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

ANOTHER SUBSTITUTE FOR COTTON.—The *Nord* mentions a fact which, if true, is not without importance at the present moment. A French captain is said to have just returned from a voyage to Africa with specimens of a plant the name of which is still kept a secret, and which, subjected to some chemical process, yields a substance perfectly resembling cotton. Several pieces of stuff have been woven out of it, and specimens submitted to the Emperor of the French. These stuffs are described as stronger than cotton tissue, equal in fineness, and 60 per cent. cheaper. The plant abounds both in Africa and America, and will thrive very well in Algeria. The *Nord* adds that a company is being formed to work this substance on a large scale.—*Times, September* 18.

IRISH GRATITUDE TO O'CONNELL.—There is statue of the late Mr. O'Connell "the Liberator," to whom maigly the Roman Catholics of Ireland owe their emancipation, and whose word was once law to millions. The sum of 100*l.* was wanted to release this statue, in order that it might be set up at Ennis on the spot where O'Connell won his greatest victory, the Clare election, which decided the Government of the day to relinquish its opposition to the catholic claims. The editor of the *Freeman* appealed in the most earnest terms, not only to the people of Clare, but to the Roman Catholics of all Ireland, to contribute the required sum for this "national" purpose. The result of this appeal to the gratitude of an emancipated race and a liberated church was three subscriptions of 1*l.* each.—*Daily News, Sept.* 17.

GIBRALTAR.—The following is from the *Gibraltar Chronicle* of the 6th:—

"A serious case of collision appears to have occurred in the Straits last night. The signal-master of the Upper Signal-Station observed, at half-past 5 this morning, a line-of-battle ship and a merchant steamer lying-to off Tarifa. The steamer had lost her foremast, and on her turning and presenting her side to view it was observed that she was cut down to the water's edge, just abreast of the foremast. The boats of the line-of-battle ship towed the steamer into Tarifa, where she remained about an hour, and then both steamer and line-of-battle ship proceeded to the westward, the former in front. Fortunately the sea was perfectly calm, for it is thought from the way in which the steamer was injured that she must have filled and gone down had there been the slightest sea on. It is believed that the vessels were both French, but owing to the haze and distance the flags could not properly be distinguished. Further particulars will probably reach us from Cadiz, as there is little doubt that the object of towing the steamer into Tarifa was to make such temporary repair as would keep the vessels afloat till she reached Cadiz. The steamer was one of 600 or 700 tons."—*Times, Sept.* 17.

SYMPATHY WITH GARIBALDI.—In compliance with a numerously signed requisition, the Mayor of Sunderland (Mr. Candlish) convened and presided at a public meeting, which was held on Monday in the Lyceum Theatre, Lumbton-street, to express sympathy with the patriot hero under his present temporary defeat, and to protest against the continued occupation of Rome by the Emperor of the French. The meeting was fixed for half-past 7 o'clock, but long before that hour the theatre was filled, and though it is the largest place in the borough, it was crowded to the doors when the speakers appeared on the platform. The proceedings throughout were of a most enthusiastic description. The committee appointed at the meeting held on Saturday have decided to hold the first public meeting to-morrow night, at the Whitsington Club, Arundel-street, Strand. All the metropolitan members will be invited to attend, as well as other popular representatives and well-known friends of Garibaldi and Italian liberty. Steps are also being taken towards the getting up of a subsequent meeting in the city of London, either at the Guildhall or elsewhere, according to circumstances. Some of the inhabitants of Rochdale, likewise, are endeavouring to get a public meeting called by the mayor of that borough. In Bristol it is proposed to send out a box of linen and other articles, which may be useful or convenient in the prison chamber of the wounded hero. Such a mark of sympathy from those who esteem and admire the devoted patriot cannot, it is thought, fail to be not only acceptable but soothing to his feelings in his adversity.

It is stated that Mr. Gilpin, M.P., has written to the General, inviting him to take up his residence with him in the event of his being permitted, under any circumstances, to come to England.—*Daily News, Sept.* 17.

MARVELLOUS AFFAIR.—Some of the Paris journals relate the following extraordinary history:—About a dozen years ago a man, rather shabbily dressed, but bearing an air of distinction, entered a *café* of modest appearance in the Faubourg St. Germain, and asked for a cup of coffee and a roll. This he swallowed rapidly as if pressed by extreme hunger, and then slowly retired, without, however, seeming to avoid the demand for payment. The waiter, stupefied, hastened to inform his mistress, a widow burdened with a family, but a kind-hearted woman, of what had taken place. The latter, who had observed the air of dejection of the stranger, immediately replied, "It is all right, I know the gentleman." The next day the stranger returned, asked for the same things, and retired in the same manner without paying. This continued for about two months, after which he was seen no more. About a month ago the widow was invited to call upon a notary to receive a sum of money which had been left to her by will. She could not believe her good fortune, and thought there must be some mistake, when the notary afforded her an explanation by reading the following extract from a will which he held in his hand:—"I bequeath 60,000*f.* francs to the widow ——, proprietress of a *café* (giving the address), to thank her for her generosity in giving me a breakfast every day for two months, without demanding payment, which it was then impossible for me to make. I was then in misery, but since, fortune having smiled on me, it is only just that I should pay for the sixty breakfasts to which I owed my life."—*Public Opinion, Sept.* 13.

HOW TO GET A GOOD BENEFIT.—A Berlin letter tells the following story:—"A member of the company at Callenbach's Theatre was to have a benefit night, and the question was how to get together a large audience. Accordingly, some days before there appeared in the papers an advertisement to the following effect:—'A gentleman, who has a niece and ward possessing a disposable property of 15,000 thalers, together with a mercantile establishment, desires to find a young man who would be able to manage the business and become the husband of the young lady. Apply to ——.' Hundreds of letters poured in, in reply to the advertisement. On the morning of the benefit day, each person who had sent a reply received the following note:—'The most important point is, of course, that you should like one another. I and my niece are going to Callenbach's Theatre this evening, and you can just drop in upon us in Box No. 1. Of course the theatre was crammed. All the best paying places in the house were filled early in the evening by a motley male public, got up in a style which is seldom seen at the Royal Opera itself. Glasses were levelled on all sides in the direction of Box No. 1, and eyes were strained to catch the first glimpse of the niece when she should appear in company with the uncle. But uncles are proverbially 'wicked old men,' and in the present case neither uncle nor niece was to be found, and the disconsolate lovers of a fortune—were left to clear up the mystery as best they could. The theatre has not had such an audience for years."—*Times, Sept.* 17.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

AT the meeting of the Relief Committee this week the returns of the Ward Committee showed that a slight decrease had taken place in the number of cases relieved, though the expenditure had increased. In all, 3,486 cases, or nearly, 9,600 persons, had been relieved, at a cost of 480*l.* 7*s.*, or 8*l.* 5*s.* more than last week. This makes the total number of persons receiving relief both from guardians and committee about 13,850*l.* The subscriptions to the relief fund now amount to 10,015*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*, the Manchester Central Committee having sent 350*l.*, and the Lord Mayor's Committee 500*l.* since our last report. The balance in the bank was, however, only 1,204*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* when the meeting was held, and 500*l.* of this has since been paid away for last week's food tickets, &c. With respect to the funds of the committee, Mr. Wood, the steward to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, attended the meeting, at the request of Lord Lindsay, who is at Dunechy, Scotland, and stated that his lordship had seen in *The Times* that a large part of the sum owing to the committee be paid in before the next meeting the committee would not be able, if now subscriptions did not arrive, to find cash for the food tickets distributed during the week. This, Lord Lindsay thought, would be a most deplorable circumstance, and he had requested Mr. Wood to wait upon the committee and state that if the funds in hand fell short, he (Mr. Wood) was authorized to make them good for the present, so that no difficulty might arise on that score. Should another public meeting be held to obtain further local subscriptions his lordship requested Mr. Wood to attend on behalf of Earl Crawford, and subscribe 500*l.* on the latter to Mr. Wood Lord Lindsay, after requesting him to act as above stated, continued,—"It is seldom that in contributing to any public fund one can feel such assurance as we do in the present instance that the funds will be administered alike with liberality and judgment. It is impossible for me adequately to express the gratification my father, Lady Lindsay, and myself have felt in reading the well-deserved tributes paid to the Relief Committee in *The Times* and elsewhere." His lordship also suggested that the committee should lay up a store of shoes and clogs, to be supplied to the factory hands during the winter. As shown above, the funds were not so low as to render it necessary for the committee to avail itself of Lord Lindsay's offer, the donations from Manchester and London having been most welcome. It was thought that it would be advisable to defer the opening of a third subscription as long as possible, and as to the question of purchasing shoes mentioned by Lord Lindsay, it was stated there was a recommendation that morning from the Queen-street Ward Committee that a stock of clogs be purchased by the committee and supplied as low as possible to the poor. This it was resolved to carry out, and a vote of thanks to Lord Lindsay for his kindness was also passed. The Rev. T. Hill, a Roman Catholic clergyman, stated to the committee that he had communicated with the Committee of Council on Education respecting the capitation grant to the schools with which he was connected, as in the present distress it would be almost impossible to comply with the requirements of the committee. The reply had been to the effect that no exception could be made in favour of Lancashire, and that the grant would be withheld if the requirements were not complied with. It was thought that the sending of the boys and girls to school, and the payment of fees by the Relief Committee, might enable school managers in some instances to retain the grant. The Mayor stated that it had been suggested to him that it would be advisable for the committee to apply to some of the large warehouses in London and Manchester for materials for the sewing schools. If they sent, say 20*l.*, and asked for unsaleable but serviceable goods of that value, they would probably obtain twice as much of their money as they would in any other way. Ultimately it was decided to make application to a Manchester house, in the manner suggested by the Mayor. It was reported that it was contemplated to open several places of worship in the town on different evenings during the week for the delivery of lectures to the factory girls, who it was thought would find the nights very long during the winter. The parish church would probably be opened in a week or two for this purpose every Wednesday evening.—*Times, Sept.* 18.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, *Wednesday.*

THE Canadian Mail steamship Hibernian has arrived with advices from Quebec to the 6th inst.

On the 3d Her Majesty's frigate Medea and the gunboat Nimble sailed from Halifax to intercept the steamer off Cape Race, with dispatches for the Admiral at St. John's, Newfoundland, but missed her. It was reported that two British war steamers had been ordered to Fortress Monroe.

Mr. H. P. Anderson, Attached to the British Legation at Washington, has arrived at Memphis, and recommended all *bona fide* British subjects to make declaration of their nationality within 14 days, before the Provost Marshal of Memphis.

In the absence of authentic details from Virginia and Maryland, we quote the following telegrams, which are very wide of the truth, as revealed by the later telegrams received from New York to the 8th of Sept.:—

"BALTIMORE, *Sept.* 9.

"The *American* of this city publishes the following despatch with its evening edition:—

"'WASHINGTON, *Sept.* 3.

"'The enthusiasm of the army on hearing of the appointment of General M'Clellan to command them is represented as wildly enthusiastic. They are now ready to turn back and meet the enemy at once. This feeling extends throughout the whole army of Virginia, and even the sick and wounded join in the general rejoicing. There is no panic here, all is confidence and security.'

"Immediately after accepting the chief command of all the Union forces in Virginia and the neighbourhood of Washington, General M'Clellan proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the other side of the river. This duty occupied him until after midnight last night. His reception by the officers and soldiers was marked by the most unbounded enthusiasm. The Confederate force under the five Generals, Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Hill, and Smith, is not less than 250,000 at the present time. A gentleman just from the Confederate camp states that Longstreet and Hill are consolidated at Manassas. Smith is marching a column 30,000 strong to Fredericksburg."

"The following particulars of the fight of Monday evening are from the Washington *Star*:—

"'We have reliable information from the front up to 9 A.M. today. The engagement last evening was heaviest opposite the position occupied by the division of the gallant General Reno (about two miles north of Fairfax Court-house), who repulsed the enemy handsomely, and with severe rebel loss. We, however, regret to add that in the course of the fight there Brigadier-General I. I. Stevens was killed. As yet no particulars of his death have reached Washington. After their repulse by Reno the enemy declined renewing the engagement for the day, and had made no attempt to do so up to 9 o'clock this forenoon. At that hour, in the execution of the change of front, which we anticipated on account of the flank movement of the rebels, a large portion of our army had been massed in and around Fairfax Court-house. Our right was also in the vicinity of Flint-hill, the Court-house being the centre. The impression last night and this morning at the front was that, foiled by Reno in his demonstrations upon the Little River turnpike, the enemy had moved further towards Vienna. Our army, we may add, is in excellent order today. Mr. James W. Somers, of the Indian Bureau, who with others belonging to the departments, went up to the assistance of the wounded, returned to this city this morning. He accompanied the flag of truce sent out from our lines yesterday morning with an ambulance train to the battle-field, and from him we gather some interesting particulars. A Confederate officer was found in charge of a gang who were engaged in burying the dead. The *modus operandi* was to run the noose of a rope over the heels of the dead man, when two or three seized the rope, dragged the body to a trench and dumped it in. Perhaps 100 or 150 bodies were interred in each trench. The rebels had been at their usual work of stripping the bodies of our dead. The enemy had, however, treated our wounded with some humanity, in many instances supplying food and water to the sufferers. The line of battle must have extended some five miles, as the dead and wounded were found covering the ground to that distance. The Confederate officer superintending the burial of the dead estimated our loss in killed on Saturday at not more than 500, and our wounded at about 5,000. He admitted a loss of Confederate killed of only 300, but said their number of wounded was very large. According to all reports, the number of wounded in the battle of Saturday was disproportionately large to the number killed. The Confederates speak of the battle of Saturday afternoon as one of the severest of the war. While on the battle-ground our informant heard some little cannonading up stream, but nothing indicating an engagement.'"

"Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock there was considerable fighting between Fairfax Court-house and the intermediate space toward Washington. The rear guard consisted, it is said, of Hooker and FitzJohn Porter's commands which did effectual service in keeping the rebels in check as our troops were moving into the fortifications protecting the city on the Virginia side. As to the report of the Chain-bridge being destroyed, it is sufficient to say that several days ago the planks were removed by our authorities, as a preventive measure. There are very few strugglers in the city, and Washington to-day is comparatively free from excitement. Reports of the rebels having crossed into Maryland find believers, but nothing to-day was reliably known as to such a proceeding. It does not seem probable, as the troops lining the shores of the Upper Potomac are sufficient to check the progress of any forces making such an attempt. The weak points of defence have been or are being considerably strengthened. To-day the 71st Clellan went over the river with his body guard and staff. It is reported to-day that firing has been heard in the vicinity of Leesburg, but there is no means of ascertaining the truth of the rumour. Secretary Stanton was at the department to-day attending to business. This fact is mentioned as a refutation of the report that he yesterday retired from the conduct of the War Department. Later.—Information has reached here that the rebels are making a demonstration up the river, and that some of them have already reached Leesburg, and are also spread between there and the Chain-bridge, as if designing to cross the ferry connecting with Montgomery county, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Poolesville. The fords are doubtless properly guarded, additional cavalry and artillery having left here this morning for that purpose. Reports reach us that Winchester has been evacuated, the rebels having appeared in force in the valley. The secession programme heretofore announced seems to be in the way of being consummated, as far as the enemy can accomplish it—namely, by inaugurating scenes of war in Maryland. Our troops, though much damaged by recent action, are being recruited and improved. Evening.—1,100 paroled prisoners, some of whom were taken by the enemy as far back as Thursday at Manassas, arrived late this evening at Aqueduct-bridge, Georgetown, and report that General Lee has established his head quarters three miles beyond Bull Run on the Warrenton turnpike. The only force at Fairfax was Stuart's cavalry be being there in person. The rebels assisted the men in the burial of our dead last night, whom they stripped of their clothing with the exception of their pants. Our men say that the enemy were at the time so hungry that they rushed for the haversacks of our killed and wounded. Our men saw the soldiers of the enemy marching to the rear on the Warrenton turnpike, toward Thoroughfare Gap. Washington is comparatively quiet, the last movements of the last two days having subsided. Such disposition of the troops has been made within the last 24 hours as to restore confidence. Reports have reached here from time to time of certain regiments having been nearly annihilated, when, after the lapse of a few days, the rumours prove groundless, the re-appearance of numerous strugglers being the best refutation of the exaggeration."

WASHINGTON, 4th.

"Information has been received here that a number of persons from this city, with others, yesterday, were on the battle-field attending to the burial of the dead and to the comfort and removal of the wounded. About 23 surgeons were with the party. It is further stated that a number of our citizens, including Government clerks, were undoubtedly captured on Monday by the enemy, who were engaged in harassing General Banks on his retreat from Warrenton.

"NEW YORK, *4th.*

"The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent says the Government will immediately institute an inquiry into the cause of certain recent events, with the view of punishing the responsible parties. 150 waggons, under negro drivers, were sent to the field of battle under a flag of truce, to gather wounded. The rebels consented to the removal of the wounded, but held the negro drivers. Paroled prisoners who arrived to-day report Lee's head-quarters three miles from Bull Run, on the Warrenton turnpike. The only rebels at Fairfax are Stewart's cavalry."

"WASHINGTON, *Sept.* 4 (*Evening*).

"Conflicting and exaggerated accounts of the recent events still form the topic of general conversation. Many of the statements are altogether unreliable, especially as to the number of killed and wounded, and the quantity of stores which have fallen into the hands of the enemy. These are, it is ascertained, greatly overestimated. The proper authorities fully understand the necessities of our condition, and are taking the precaution required by the emergency. The new levies are arriving at the rate of several thousand a day, and are immediately assigned position to co-operate with the veteran troops. Affairs are hourly assuming a more cheerful aspect. It is not deemed necessary or proper to state the position of any portion of the army, as this is precisely the information which the enemy desire to obtain."

WASHINGTON, *Sept.* 4.

"The work of getting the army into good position in front of Washington has been accomplished with entire success. So well conducted has been the process of the falling back from Centreville to its present position of defence and perfect security that not one army waggon was left on the route. Everything was carried through in the most systematic manner. Many of the troops now occupying positions a short distance from the positions of last fall and winter. The tents of the famous Griffin Battery, now commanded by Lieutenant Hazlett, a gallant officer, who was with the battery at the first battle of Bull Run, have their camps upon the indentical piece of ground occupied by them last winter. Lieutenant David R. Smith of the 15th New York Volunteers, Colonel M'Leod Murphy, against whom charges has been preferred by the Colonel, has been honourably discharged from the service, by order of the President, in special order No. 275. As is already known, this city and its neighbourhood were recently in a feverish state of excitement and alarm, owing to the battles and the retrograde movement of our troops; but at the same time a feeling of security was generally felt among our citizens, that the capital was not within the easy grasp of the enemy. When the war first assumed a serious aspect, many of our citizens, together with sojourners, left Washington in alarm; but now it is not known that any have taken their departure under panic or a serious apprehension of danger by the rebel invasion. The chain bridge, the timbers of which were (it is reported) removed several days ago, was to-day made use of for military purposes, thus facilitating intercourse between Virginia and Maryland. It has already been stated that a number of gunboats have approached within view of Washington. The appearance of two of them in the vicinity of Georgetown this afternoon was indeed a wonder, such craft never having before appeared in that part of the Potomac. The river shore in that vicinity was lined with spectators; and, the day being beautiful, the surrounding scenery and the movements of troops presented a scene at once beautiful and impressive. The military movements were conducted in an orderly and evidently deliberate manner. There are numerous reports concerning the movements of the rebel troops. It is difficult to verify them all; but there seems no doubt that they have passed to Dranesville, Leesburg, and further up the valley. The Postmaster at Leesburg reached Washington last week, intending to return on Monday; but to-day he wisely concluded to defer his departure for that locality. A gentleman who arrived from Fredericksburg last night, a Union citizen of Washington, reports that the destruction of bridges over the Rappahannock at that place was not completed by our troops before they all evacuated; the wire bridge, passable only for foot passengers and light teams, having only been partially injured, and having since been repaired by the citizens. Scott's foundry, he represents, was not blown up as reported, although powder was piled therefor for that purpose. After our troops left Fredericksburg, citizens were afraid to venture into the building, being apprehensive of torpedoes or infernal machines left by our troops in the building, over which the national flag was still floating when our informant left that town."

"NEW YORK, *Sept.* 5.

"The whole Federal army has retired behind the fortifications at Arlington heights. The Confederates are reported moving in force on Leesburg, probably with the intention of crossing the Potomac and threatening Baltimore. Frankfort, the capital of Kentucky, has been captured by the Confederates, who are within a few miles of Cincinnati, with a large force. An ironplated armed steamer, bearing the Confederate flag, is cruising off Cuba, and had captured several Federal merchant vessels near the Bahamas. It is probably the Oreto (*alias* the Florida) or the Alabama (*alias* the '290'). The Grenada *Appeal* reports that the forts below New Orleans have surrendered to a fleet of Confederate gunboats. The *Appeal* is famous for *canards*. The latest from Washington announces the arrival of the main body of the Confederate army, which has not yet been engaged, and, 100,000 strong, is marching towards Harper's Ferry."

Cincinnati advices of the 4th state that active military preparations continued. All business was suspended. Proffers of armed men were being received and accepted from a large number of towns in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The Confederates on the 3rd were posted at Lexington, Versailles, and Georgetown. At Louisville military preparations were going on. The cotton was rapidly being transported across the Ohio river, purchasers refusing to pay at Lousville, but offering 45 cents on the Indiana shores. Authenticated rumours say that the Confederates were burning all the cotton they came across in their marches through Tennessee and Kentucky.

Advices from Hilton Head report that three companies of a Federal regiment were surprised on the 21st ultimo, and captured. Savannah was garrisoned by 25,000 Confederates. The Cairn Fingal would not be ready for five weeks. The floating battery Savannah was said to be a failure. A large steamer, supposed to be the Nashville, loaded with arms, was lying at Savannah, having run the blockade *via* Warsaw Sound. The steam frigate Aldrondac, which had been despatched to cruise off the Bahamas, was totally lost on the 23rd, of Aporto. Crew saved.

ARMING NEGROES.

General Butler had issued the following order relative to arming negroes, a subject which has been much agitated in New Orleans, and caused the resignation of General Phelps:—

"Head-quarters, Department of the Gulf,

NEW ORLEANS, *Aug.* 22, 1862.

"Whereas, on the 23rd day of April, in the year 1861, at a public meeting of the free coloured population of the city of New Orleans, a military organization, known as the 'Native Guards' (coloured) had its existence, which military organization was duly and legally enrolled as a part of the militia of the State, its officers being commissioned by Thomas O. Moore, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of Louisiana;

"And whereas such military organization elicited praise and respect, and was complimented in General Orders for its patriotism and loyalty, and was ordered to continue during the war:

"Now, therefore, the Commanding General, believing that a large portion of this militia force of the State of Louisiana are willing to take service in the volunteer forces of the United States, and be enrolled and organized to 'defend their homes from ruthless invaders;' to protect their wives and children and kindred from wrong and outrage; to shield their property from being siezed by bad men, and to defend the flag of their native country as their fathers did under Jackson at Chalmette against Pakenham and his myrmidons, carrying the black flag 'beauty and booty:'

"Appreciating their motives, relying upon their 'well-known loyalty and patriotism,' and with 'praise and respect' for these brave men—he is ordered that all the members of the 'Native Guards' aforesaid, and all other free coloured citizens recognized by the first and late Governor and authorities of the State of Louisiana as a portion of the militia of the State who shall enlist in the volunteer service of the United States, shall be duly organized by the appointment of proper officers, and accepted, paid, equipped, armed, and rationed as are other volunteer troops of the United States, subject to the approval of the President of the United States. All such persons are required at once to report themselves at the Touro Charity Building, Front Levee-street, New Orleans, where proper officers will muster them into the service of the United States.

"By command of Major-General BUTLER,

"R. S. Davis, Captain and A. A. A. G."

At Montreal $8,000 had been subscribed in aid of the Lancashire operatives.

INDIAN PRESS.

SLEEPERS.

(*From the Friend of India.*)

EVERY wooden sleeper on an Indian Railway costs from three to four rupees. The supply of wood is fast becoming exhausted, while sleepers require to be renewed every six years, and according to Mr. Turnbull, the Chief Engineer, such renewal will cost twelve and a half lakhs of rupees annually on the East Indian line alone. These facts invest the question of sleepers with a serious interest for the Indian public. The difficulty of finding wood, at once cheap, durable and in sufficient quantity, has led to experiments with iron sleepers, the rails being laid above on supports like inverted saucers, but these are far from satisfactory. There being objections to wood and iron, why not try stone?

The earliest railways in England were laid down on stone blocks by the Stephensons, but wood was soon found to be so much more elastic, that stone was not presevered with. But there is no reason why the rigidity and other objections to stone sleepers should not be overcome when such vast interests are at stake. If stone can be made into good sleepers there is no limit to the quantity that may be produced, and forwarded to the most obscure part of a Delta like that of Bengal where stones are as rare and almost as precious as diamonds. We are surprisingly glad to see in the *Gazette* that Mr. Lackland, a Civil Engineer, has taken out a patent for certain improvements to the ordinary railway chair and to the rail joint, whereby, as the specification describes, "the rail is held firmly in its position without the use of wooden keys; also the objections existing hitherto against stone block sleepers are entirely obviated, rendering the railroad with stone block sleepers more smooth and pleasant than the railroad with wood sleepers. The form of the rail joint is so altered that in conjunction with the improved chair the ends of the two rails at the joint are held always in the same plane without the use of fishing plates and bolts as at present used." We need not describe the "chair," but for stone block sleepers the plinth at that part upon which the rail rests is made for the insertion of a cushion of lead, or other substance equally tenacious and elastic, whereby the contact between the underside of the rail and the upper part of the chair is prevented. At curves and other places tie rods would be required and provision is made for them. The rails would thus rest on blocks of stone thirty by eighteen inches and one foot thick, placed on good ballast or concrete. Much of what is called "packing" would be unnecessary, and the rail would be held more firmly in its position while plates and bolts would be dispensed with.

Thus matter of sleepers is so important that a trial of the stone blocks should be made sufficiently long and extensive to test the value of the new patent.

APPEALS TO PRIVY COUNCIL.

(*From the Hurkaru, Oct.* 3.)

THE first appeal from Oude has been admitted by the Privy Council. It will not be the last, considering the character of the people of that province and the tenacity with which they cling to their rights.

The appeal was not for a large sum, Rupees 18,630 being the amount of the principal and interest of the bond on which a suit was instituted before the Deputy Judicial Commissioner, and, on the decision going it on a question of limitation, appeal to the Judicial Commissioner with the like effect. On the plaintiff's desiring to appeal to the Privy Council, the late Advocate General gave the following opinion:—

"In my opinion, it is not competent to the Judicial Commissioner of Oude to allow a petition of appeal

their mutual relations by one of the two concerned, and by those other Members of the Club who had given the matter a thought. If Colonel Priestley entertained a different view of those relations, he should, the Committee submit, either have refrained from conversation altogether, or at the least have declined discussing the topic, which, you seem to consider was the one above all others most likely to excite the inimical feelings he expressly professes to have all along entertained.

9th.—With regard to the apology which you consider proves the intention to insult, and which is reported to have been refused and returned, uncopied, the Committee have no knowledge of its contents, beyond some alleged extracts therefrom published by Captain Priestley in the *Delhi Gazette*, and they cannot therefore form an opinion as to whether it supports your view or not.

5th.—It is not considered that your statement relative to the conduct of the Members of the Commissariat Commission as officially reported to you by Colonel Priestley, calls for any remark by the Committee of the Club, such matters being clearly beyond their competency to discuss.

6th.—The rule, which you choose to assume the Committee to have created, would doubtless have been unjustifiable, but as, in fact, no such rule has been directly or indirectly created, or even suggested by the Committee, no advantage is to be derived from its consideration here.

7th.—The Committee, I am to remark, are fully aware that expulsion from a Club is utter disgrace to a man, and is therefore of rare occurrence; perhaps for the reason that, at home and elsewhere, a Member who is so unfortunate in his conduct as to render his society intolerable, is generally sufficiently well advised to withdraw on the first intimation from those charged with the executive management of the Club, that his society has become obnoxious to those who would have to associate with him. The option of doing this was given to Colonel Priestley, and refused.

8. Taking all the foregoing points into consideration the committee still adhere most strongly to their opinion that the course pursued by them through the Honorary Secretary, who carried out, and no more, their expressed wishes, was not only justifiable, but unavoidable. Satisfied that Colonel Priestley had grossly violated private confidence, and hereby broken a main rule of the Club, nothing was left, but, on his refusing to leave the Club voluntarily, to call a general Meeting to decide whether his name should, or should not, be removed from the list of Members.

9. The Committee, I am to add, are glad to receive your assurance, of what indeed they never doubted, that such conduct as Colonel Priestley is charged with would that such proceeding, if sanctioned, would put an end to all society; for, if the unweighed and casual conversations of a Club House on were all occasions to be made the subject of official report, very few indeed, as you, Sir, are doubtless aware, would remain unscathed.

10. Notwithstanding the length to which this letter has unavoidably run, it is necessary that a few remarks should be made on those paragraphs of your letter under reply, in which you express your opinion that the case was not put clearly before the Members in the Circular issued by the Committee; that moreover it actually suggests to absent Members the manner in which they should support the Committee, and that Major Fitzgerald was called upon for a statement of what took place, while Colonel Priestley was debarred from giving one.

11. With regard to the first objection, viz., a want of clearness, it would, had it existed, have been a fault much to be regretted. It does not, however, appear to have struck any one but yourself, nor does it appear in what particular instance the Circular is deficient in perspicuity.

12. Your second objection is a misapprehension. The notice was merely to inform absent Members of the view taken of the occurrence by the Committee, and that, under the rules of the Club, they could vote by proxy. If to vote, means of necessity to concur in the opinions expressed in the Circular, it must be attributed rather to the merits of the case than to the action taken by the Committee.

13. Your third objection appears to be equally erroneous. Colonel Priestley was not debarred from giving the fullest explanation. He was asked whether he had reported a private conversation. He was only, for sufficiently obvious reasons, debarred from entering into the *subject* of the conversation. Colonel Priestley had as full an opportunity of explaining the *nature* of the conversation as was afforded to Major Fitzgerald and of this he was so far aware, that he wrote a second letter, in which he did give all such information as he considered necessary.

14. The Committee have purposely refrained from replying to your communication until the Special General Meeting should have been held, not because any doubt was felt in regard to the views entertained, or the course adopted by the Committee, but because it was considered probable that the decision of that Meeting might not be without weight in modifying your opinions, as also those of three other Members at the same Station as yourself. This decision has now been given unanimously, and it entirely upholds the views and action of the Committee. This unanimity, exhibited not only in the decision of the meeting, but also in the list of proxies which it was not considered advisable to make use of, may now possibly induce yourself and the other three protesting Members to reconsider the bearing of the case, on which such exceptional views have been taken up. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

J. A. CRAWFORD.
Hony. Secy., Bengal United Service Club.

ENGLISH PRESS.

INSURANCE.

(From the Daily News, Sept. 17.)

THERE is scarcely a single family in the kingdom which is not interested in some Insurance Company. The mode in which a married man without capital generally makes provision for his wife and children is by insuring his life and expending a certain sum out of his annual savings to meet the premiums on the policies. No greater misfortune can betake a family than the failure of the company upon which they relied for the payment of the sum insured. According to a statement which has already appeared in these columns, in 1848 four Insurance Companies ceased to exist; in 1849, seven; in 1850, three; in 1852, two; in 1853, eight; in 1854, six; in 1855, ten; in 1856, sixteen; in 1857, thirty-five; in 1858, twenty-five; in 1859, seven; in 1860, six; in 1861, ten; whilst during the year 1862, up to the present time, eleven have disappeared or are disappearing from the scene. These are certainly striking facts, nor are they even easy of explanation. If the Insurance Companies which have ceased to exist had actually been annihilated because of the inability to meet their engagements, the only conclusion must have been that there was an excess of Insurance Companies. But the singular thing is, that these companies have been not annihilated but amalgamated. Take the case of the Argus Insurance Company, a special meeting of the proprietors of which was held yesterday, for the purpose of taking steps to effect an amalgamation with the Eagle Company. Now, here is a company which has been established for more than thirty years, and has hitherto been regarded as a prosperous concern. The accumulated funds, it is said, arising from the investment of the premiums on policies, amounted to more than 800,000*l.*; and although the business was alleged be declining, still there was no reason to suppose that the "Argus" was not quite capable of continuing to hold its own. Now, what reason can be suggested why the "Argus" should amalgamate? Nevertheless, at the beginning of the present year one of the directors seems to have started the idea, in a letter addressed to the proprietors of this company. It is obvious that nothing can be more injurious to an Insurance Company than to have such an idea as this even broached—and that by a shareholder. Only let it be spread abroad that an Insurance Company is failing, that its business is falling off, and the concern is irretrievably damaged. The mere suspicion of insolvency is fatal to such societies. The difficulty of getting rid of such an imputation is immense. Mr. G. C. Russell, therefore, in broaching the subject and having it publicly discussed, went far to ruin the good name of the company in question. At first the directors scouted the notion, and in fact declared it to be illegal. But Mr. Russell persevered, and at length succeeded in getting a special committee appointed to consider what steps should be taken by all parties interested in the Argus Life Assurance Company, and to report the result of their investigations. It seems that these gentlemen not only considered the question submitted to them, but actually proceeded to open negotiations with the Eagle Company, with the view of amalgamation. Some time after the special meeting of proprietors was held, and it was determined that the amalgamation should take place, and that the Eagle, in consideration of receiving about 360,000*l.*—the sum in the hands of the Argus being 500,000*l.*—should undertake all the liabilities of the Argus Company.

At first sight it seems very strange that the Eagle should undertake all the liabilities of the Argus for 360,000*l.* when the Argus itself possessed a sum of 500,000*l.* to meet these same liabilities. At all events, it is obvious that the policy-holders of the Argus, who now have this 500,000*l.* as a security for the punctual payment of their policies, ought to have been consulted before they were transferred to the Eagle, of whose affairs they know nothing, and with whose proprietors they never made any contract. The advantage to the policy-holders by this amalgamation is a minus quantity. But the advantage to the proprietors of the Argus is of the most definite kind. Before the amalgamation their shares were each valued at 28*l.* Their present value is 53*l.* Each share is worth 25*l.* more. This is the measure of their gain. The suspicions cast upon the Argus Company no doubt tended to lower the shares. Then was the time for a far-sighted speculator, familiar with the stages of amalgamations, to invest, for as soon as the amalgamation is completed, those who have invested are able to sell their shares at a very considerable advance. Under these circumstances the unanimity exhibited by the proprietors at the meeting yesterday is not surprising. They have obtained more for their shares by the amalgamation than if they had carried on the old company. But what have the policy-holders gained? This is not so clear, and it remains to be seen what they will say to the change. The fund to which they trusted has been disposed of, and another security has been substituted, without their consent, in the place of that for which they contracted; whilst the proprietors have in fact distributed amongst themselves some 140,000*l.* of the security which they would not otherwise have laid hands upon until every liability had been discharged.

TICKET OF LEAVE INCONSISTENCIES.

(From the Daily News, Sept. 17.)

A CASE came before the sitting Magistrate at Bow-street on Saturday that deserves attention at the present moment, not only for its own sake, but also and especially for the sake of the system it exceptionally illustrates. A Scotchman named George M'Dougall was brought up on the Home Secretary's warrant, charged with having revoked his license as a ticket-of-leave man by recent misconduct, and formally recommitted by the Magistrate to the Convict Prison at Dartmoor to complete the remainder of his term of penal servitude. It appears that in the year 1858 he was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for burglary, but his health having broken down he was set at liberty on a ticket-of-leave at the end of May, 1860. He at once returned to Scotland, and has ever since been living with his wife and family at Edinburgh, but having got mixed up in a drunken disturbance last week he was taken before the High Court of Justiciary and fined ten shillings. By his conviction his license became formally revoked, and the facts having been communicated to the Home Secretary, the usual order for the apprehension and recommittal of the prisoner was issued, and he was brought up from Edinburgh by a Bow-street warrant officer. M'Dougall is described in the police report as being very ill, far advanced in consumption, and he complained to the Magistrate of the exceptional severity with which he had been treated. "The convict said he was so ill that he hoped the magistrate would allow him medical aid at once. Since he had had his liberty in 1860, no complaint was made against him till he had the misfortune to have this bit of a family broil. Not content with fining him 10*s.*, he, a dying man almost, had been dragged from his home, and was to be sent back to a convict prison for eight years, if he lived. He thought it a very hard case." Mr. Corrie, the sitting Magistrate, is reported to have said "that it did certainly appear rather hard that a man should *be sent back to penal servitude for eight years for an offence of this nature*, but he had no alternative in the matter."

We need scarcely disclaim all sympathy with the conventional grivances and stock appeals to public sympathy urged by ticket-of-leave men, and only regret that as a body they are not treated with greater and more consistent severity than is usually the case. The case of the burglar Bangs, tried a week or two ago at the Central Criminal Court, may be taken as a recent and pertinent exemplification of the general working of the system. After his conviction on the fresh charge, "It was stated that Bangs had been before convicted of burglary, and sentenced to penal servitude, but had been let out before the termination of his sentence at the close of the past year. Since then he had suffered two separate terms of imprisonment—three months each, for attempted burglaries at public-houses. The other prisoner, although an associate of Bangs, had never been convicted.—Mr. Metcalfe asked the officer how it was that the prisoner Bangs, having recently been convicted as stated, had not had his ticket-of-leave recalled. The officer said he did not know it was, but the magistrates were not very willing to report such cases. Sergeant Cook, 198 S, said that while the prisoners were at large numerous complaints had been made of robberies of this class being attempted at public-houses, but since they had been in custody there had been but one complaint." These are the only documents made in the court, and they sufficiently tell their own tale. A system of convict administration so loose as this is purely mischievous. But the evil is aggravated rather than redressed by counter instances of exceptional severity like that at Bow-street on Saturday. Compared with the usual manner in which offences of ticket-of-leave are dealt with, the treatment of M'Dougall, though perfectly legal, is undoubtedly harsh in the extreme. As a rule, convicts out on licenses may commit serious offences with impunity without having them revoked. But this unfortunate Scotchman, who seems to have led a quiet life for two years and a half, is summarily condemned to eight years' penal servitude simply for being involved in a drunken brawl. We do not say that the license should not be withdrawn for such an offence; but it is perfectly clear that unless the law is administered with more vigilance and uniformity such exceptional harshness is the height of injustice. The truth is, of course, that convicts liberated on leave ought to be subjected to the strict surveillance of the police, and their first offences visited with a penalty certain and severe enough to make the resumption of a criminal way of life a hazardous and dangerous undertaking.

LITERATURE.

MEN OF MARK.—No. LIV.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.

(From the London Review.)

CERTAINLY the Bishop of Exeter is in the right of it, when he forbids the Rev. Reginald Shute to print his private letters for the profit of a London bookselling firm. But he told the intending biographer that he could not object to any one compiling a narrative of his public career. "The Life, Times, and Writings of the Right Reverend Henry, by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of Exeter," was a title full of promise. It is the subject of our present sketch.

The Bell Inn at Gloucester is a comfortable old-fashioned house of entertainment, which has given birth to more than one successor of the Apostles, namely Whitfield, the famous Methodist preacher, and Henry of Exeter, the famous Tory pamphleteer. Archdeacon Philpotts published a tract entitled "Reasons for Spitting on an Arian" in the reign of Edward VI. The filling of pots may be interpreted for the pouring out of cups of spiritual wormwood. The future Athanasius of the Gorham controversy, as yet an innocent though not a sinless babe, unconscious of baptismal regeneration, was born in an upper chamber of the "Bell," at Gloucester, in the year 1777. Henry Philpotts was so diligent a boy at the College School of Gloucester that in his fourteenth year he was elected to a scholarship of Corpus Christi. He took his B.A. degree at the age of eighteen, and won the Chancellor's Prize for an essay "On the Influence of Religious Principle." The faculty of literary expression, thus early developed, was always so strong in him that, as we shall see in his polemical writings, it has very often run away with him and carried him astray. He has inscribed himself in the political and ecclesiastical discussions of England for two generations, with characters that can never be effaced, until all the phrases of vituperation are expunged from the English language, of which he is one of the greatest living masters. In this talent he is unsurpassed, and he was not the man "to starve upon a dog's-eared Pentateuch," with a gift so likely to bring rapid preferment.

One anecdote of his college residence has been preserved, which betrays a tart humour still perceptible in his occasional repartees. Though little disposed to conviviality, he was persuaded to join a wine-party, where after the student who sat next him had sung "Here's to thee, Tom Brown," young Mr. Philpotts was reminded that it was his turn to contribute a story. "Well, then," he said, "if I must tell a story, it is that I should like to hear Mr. —— sing another song." This jest, at least, was mild, and pleasanter than some of his later sayings. From Corpus Christi he passed as M.A. to Magdalene, was elected a fellow, gained the Asiatic Society's prize for a Latin panegyric on Sir William Jones, and with so much of academical distinction, left Oxford, and turned into that path of tutorship in a nobleman's family, which often leads to the sweetest clerical pastures. Following his patron to Durham, he beheld the fatness of the land; the richest benefices abound in that carboniferous shire. He resigned his fellowship, when he got a living, to wed Miss Maria Surtees, niece to the wife of Lord Chancellor Eldon.

The Bishop of Durham was Dr. Shute Barrington, a large coal-owning and consistently Protestant prelate, who combined with his showy pecuniary munificence an intense aggressive zeal against those who differed from his party and his creed. Those were the days of the Addington Ministry, when it was by assailing the Roman Catholics that a clerical politician might please the ruling powers. Mr. Phillpotts engrafted himself on the vehement prejudices of his diocesan, and, as the Bishop's domestic chaplain, throve in parasitical growth. The Bishop in his charge of 1806 made an attack upon the Papists, to which their historian, Dr. Lingard, replied, and Mr. Phillpotts wrote an answer to him, which the Bishop rewarded with a cathedral stall. Prebendary Phillpotts, now, incumbent of a parish in that city, he studied and served the times. In 1812 the Prince Regent reigned, and the poor lunatic King; so that Lord Liverpool's Cabinet, though Sidmouth and Eldon were in it, might perhaps some day relinquish the insane policy that we before enjoined. Prebendary Phillpotts perceiving this, now appended to his declartions that the civil disabilities of Catholics ought never to be repealed, a saving clause of "unless" certain impossible securities could be provided for Church and State. He thus shaped an amendment at a meeting of the Durham clergy in that year; and he has since laid much stress upon it, as justifying his subsequent conduct, but we shall see what it was worth. His pen, meanwhile, was busy with other secular disputes. He became the slashing gladiator of the Tory party, lurking in his stall at Durham, ever ready to sally forth and stab a passing Whig. So he waxed great in the favour of Sidmouth and Eldon, who lacked a literary bravo in those days. The country was indignant in 1819, that they had made the Prince Regent thank a troop of yeomanry cavalry for riding down and killing unarmed Manchester people met for peaceable speech-making in St. Peter's-fields. A county meeting was held at Durham to protest against that inhuman outrage, and Mr. Lambton, the county member, spoke. This was a chance for Prebendary Phillpotts to propitiate not only Whitehall but Carlton House, by smiting a hopeful young member of the Opposition party. He quickly indited a pamphlet to accuse Mr. Lambton of traitorously tossing about the torch of sedition, and of contemplating "measures too atrocious to be particularised," because Mr. Lambton had warned the Government that it was dangerous to treat the people as they did. The clerical pamphleteer might still have waited awhile for his promotion, but he was unwittingly helped towards it by the notice he got in the *Edinburgh Review* on account of this affair. He got the rich living of Stanhope, worth nearly £5,000 a year, and went on writing for more. Earl Grey was the game he now presumed to aim at. Addressing that noble Reformer in his printed letters, on several political topics of the day, he invited the public censure which he coveted to give him wider notoriety as a partisan. "I am not ignorant," he said, "that I bring on myself the fury of all your adherents." Amongst these, with peculiar art, he defied "the political Reviewer," and "the miserable mercenary who eats the bread of prostitution, and panders to the low appetites of his readers." This elegant description was to comprehend every journalist who should find fault with his public conduct. Dr. Phillpotts (he became D.D. in 1821) soon again procured for himself the blame which he desired. Queen Caroline's trial was a dirty matter for a clergyman to meddle with, but he composed a dose of violent invective for all those who took part with that unfortunate woman. The *Edinburgh Review* a second time came down upon him, and Dr. Phillpotts leaped to meet the fray. In a "Letter to Francis Jeffrey, Esq., reputed Editor of that Review," he challenged Mr. Jeffrey to own "that degrading title," and to answer for "acurrility, vulgar ribaldry, fraudulent, wilful, and malignant calumny," touching himself. Dr. Phillpotts' name was now made; his pamphlets were no longer published at Durham, but in London, by Hatchard or Murray. He sometimes conferred with Lord Sidmouth, and with his uncle, Lord Eldon, on what was to be done; and, if we may believe his own statement, they already hinted that an Irish bishopric, or something of that sort, might reward his services to Church and King. But the ambitious rector of Stanhope had no mind to be shelved in Ireland like Dr. Jonathan Swift.

In those years, and until Canning's death in 1827, he wrote again and again, with still increasing voilence, to denounce the proposal of Catholic Emancipation, to defame the statesmen who espoused it, and to revile Dr. Doyle in particular, as well as the Roman Catholic Bishops as a class, and their flocks. Against the long withheld, but still approaching measure of political equity, a certain faction in the Cabinet, under the guise of the Duke of York, were then making a final desperate stand. From their hands Dr. Phillpotts received the Deanery of Chester for clamouring on their side. He denounced the Right Hon. George Canning as "an ally of demagogues and Jesuits, and a prime instigator of rebellion and insurrection." It is not many years since, in his letter to Sir Robert Inglis, the Bishop of Exeter took some pains to make it appear that he was prepared, all this while, to concede the relief of the Catholics on certain conditions. But after examining all his pamphlets and published correspondence on this question, it is evident that what he contended for so vociferously, till Peel and the Duke of Wellington, with the bishopric of Exeter to give him, decided him the other way, was exclusion practically hopeless and complete. The terms he insisted upon, when he wrote against Canning, were these,—that every Catholic, before taking the benefit of the Act, should subscribe a new Test Declaration to this effect:—"I do not believe the Church of England to be in such wise heretical that any of its members are, on that account, excluded from Christian salvation; and I do not believe it to be necessary to their salvation that the King and the English people, being Protestants, shall become in any way subject to the authority of the Sea of Rome." Dean Phillpotts could never have imagined for an instant that any Catholic could possibly make such a declaration. To have required it would have been just as bad as the existing test of denying the doctrine of transubstantiation. To propose it was merely a device for the purpose of setting in a more odious light the intolerance of their Church. The fact remains that the Dean of Chester, who, as late as 1828, wrote that George IV. must rather lay his head on the block than give his assent to Catholic Emancipation, was privily closeted with Ministers in 1823, went down to the Oxford University election, and supported Mr. Peel in favour of that very measure. He thus became Bishop of Exeter —and Esq. "R. E. D.," the caricaturist, drew a picture of that voracious animal with a mitre on its head.

The storm of ridicule and indignation, which this appointment raised, was such an ordeal as few other men could have borne, without sinking into the earth for shame. The Chapter of Exeter addressed the Crown, begging to be allowed to elect a Bishop for themselves. The Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishop of London, warned the Duke of Wellington that to make Dr. Phillpotts a Bishop would be unpopular with the Church. Meanwhile, the thing was done, and the new Bishop was contriving how he might keep the rich benefice of Stanhope *in commendam*, along with his See at the other end of the kingdom. The parishioners of Stanhope would not have it. They petitioned and memorialised to get rid of him. By this time, November 1830, Earl Grey's Whig Ministry had come in. It was at once determined that the Bishop of Exeter must give up the rectory of Stanhope. His brother, Mr. Phillpotts, importuned the House of Commons for him in vain. Bishop Phillpotts never forgave any of the Whig statesmen for causing him this disappointment, nor did he forget to strike again at Bishop Blomfield, in the *mêlée* of parliamentary debate.

His speeches on the Reform Bill were such that Earl Grey, Earl Durham, Lord Goderich, and Lord Holland, had repeatedly to complain of their "personal rancour," their unfounded and "scandalous" insinuations. Those proposals for the Bill he accused of venal motives; the Bishop of London he accused of avarice and ambition. He accused the Ministers of the Crown of urging on the mob to rebellion; he accused Earl Durham of writing an anonymous newspaper article, in which the Constitution was called "that horrid old mockery of a free government." These accusations, promptly and scornfully repelled, made their utterer still more unpopular all through the country. Nor was there a different feeling in the diocese which he had just entered and in the parish he had just left. He was hissed in the streets of Exeter, and burnt in effigy at Stanhope.

Those three or four years of *Hansard*, during the Ministry of Earl Grey, show us the Bishop of Exeter in perpetual strife, till the Peers, amongst whom he pranced and tilted, were no longer scandalised, but were amused by his exhibitions. When Lord Melbourne became Prime Minister and leader of the House, he once, after such an escapade, turned round to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and begged leave to tell him a story. He did *not* say, "I should like to hear the right reverend prelate sing that song again." The story he told was this. A warlike Prince Bishop of the Middle Ages was defeated and captured by the Imperial troops. The Pope sent his legate to the Emperor to say, "Release my son." The secular monarch sent back to the Pope a suit of mail, which the Bishop had worn in the battle; "and now," says Lord Melbourne, appealing to the Primate of the Church of England, "I ask you, as the Emperor then asked the Pope, 'Is this thy son's coat?'" The House laughed, if it can laugh, while the Archbishop smiled and shook his head; but the militant Bishop was undismayed. On every question such as tithes, Irish church temporalities, education in Ireland, Ecclesiastical Commission, Dissenters' exclusion from civil offices, Dissenters' marriages, and whatever might serve to foment religious animosities in the kingdom, not only was he the most pertinacious champion of injustices, but he invariably misrepresented and vilified those who sought its removal. He declared, in 1833, in the House of Lords, that "the Catholics generally, as well the clergy as the common people, had not the slightest regard to the obligations of an oath." In his triennial charge of 1836, he told the clergy of his diocese that the Catholic members of the House of Commons were guilty of "treachery and perjury." This language was complained of in the House as a breach of privilege; the Attorney-General, Sir J. Campbell, said he had thoughts of prosecuting the Bishop for the grossest libel he had ever known. Again, the Bishop spoke of recent acts of the legislature as "plunder and sacrilege" which had been committed "to gratify a perjured and perfidious faction." Lord John Russell, when candidate for South Devon in 1834, was obliged to go out of his way to notice the Bishop's flat contradiction, in the most unceremonious form, of a statement that Lord John had made, as to the communications which had really taken place between Ministers and the highest prelate on the bench. Lord Plunkett next had to complain of the Bishop for "an unfair, unauthorised, and irregular attack." The Earl of Radnor, on another occasion, lamented that he was in the habit of making "unfounded charges" against officers of the Crown. The Irish National Education Commissioners, at the instance of Lord Mulgrave, noticed in their third report some intolerable accusations he had brought against them. In a speech in Parliament, which he afterwards printed, he had said that the names of some clergymen appended to their former report were gross forgeries, and that they had stifled inquiry into the conduct of a schoolmaster who was, the Bishop said, guilty of sedition and treason. The clergymen avowed their signatures, and the schoolmaster was desired by the Commissioners to prosecute for this "slander" the author of the printed speech. But his publisher, Murray, shielded the Bishop by refusing to admit his authorship, though it was the same that he had spoken in the House. A Catholic Archbishop in Ireland, Dr. Murray, protested against "a foul calumny" from the same quarter. In 1838, Henry of Exeter was rebuked by two of his own episcopal brethren in the House of Lords. The Bishop of Norwhich was "inexpressibly grieved at the harshness" of his language, at his want of "fairness and candour," while the Bishop of Derry regretted the "acrimonious and angry aspersions" he had cast about. The Bishop of London, in the same session, complained, on behalf of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, of "gross misrepresentations" in Exeter's speech against them. All this, and more, is to be found in *Hansard*; but leaving these parliamentary squabbles, we must look at his diocesan rule.

We are not here concerned with his merits as a divine. His theological censors complain that, having begun with the extreme Low Church, he leaped somehow to incredible heights of sacerdotalism. What man of the world will look at in the administration of a bishop, is the stewardship of his patronage, the exercise of his legal powers, his dealings with the emoluments of the clerical profession, his observance of the rights of private persons and property affected by his official acts.

The Bishop of Exeter has, of course, a number of livings in his gift. A number of other livings have come into his hands in such ways as this. The Bishop has no judicial cognisance of the patron's right of presentation, but he has the strictly ministerial duty of instituting the clergyman presented. Bishop Phillpotts, however, has been accustomed to demand an inspection of the title-deeds. This demand, which cannot lawfully be enforced, has been inadvertently complied with. The Bishop, no less than his secretary, Mr. Ralph Barnes, has a conveyancer's eye for any possible flaws. A patron who, after a reasonable delay, presses for the completion of the business, is blandly told there are some doubtful points to be considered. If he be a wide-awake and fearless patron, he may apply to the Queen's Bench for a writ of *quare impedit* to compel institution. But more often he loiters and waits till six months from the vacancy run out. The presentation then falls to the Bishop by lapse. See the case of the rectory of Comb Pyne, tried by Chief Justice Tindal, in Trinity term, 1839. There it seems, the patron's attorney first got notice that the Bishop would reject the presentation on the very day the lapse was complete. In the same year, 1837, the two livings of Brushford and Roborough lapsed by a slightly different operation. At Stockland-cum-Dalwood the presentation belongs to the land-owners in common. It was claimed by Mr. Cox, whose father had bought a majority of the freeholds. His election was disputed, the decision was delayed, the Bishop appointed Mr. Surtees, a nephew of his own wife. For Thorverton, which belongs to the Chapter in rotation, the presentee was rejected because the deanery of Exeter was then vacant; but Thorverton was given by the Bishop to Dr. Coleridge, in exchange for a Cornish living to which the Bishop's son-in-law, and since then the Bishop's own son, were presented. Two or three other sons, and two or three other sons-in-law, have been quartered on good benefices of Devon and Cornwall. Four reverend Phillpottses hold four vicarages at this very day. Besides these, archdeaconries, chancellorships, prebends, subdeaneries, precentorships, and even mace-bearerships, have been distributed in the family. A stall in Exeter Cathedral, for which one of his sons was nominated and found to be disqualified, was bartered for Hollow-cum-Grimley, in Worcestershire; the Rev. J. W. Phillpotts taking the rectory, and its late incumbent the stall. "He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an infidel." The Bishop is a careful steward of the estates of his see. He detected an informality in the lease of the manor of Bishopsnympton, and ejected the lessees at once. He claimed back the manor of Cargoll as soon as the lessees found it in a rich lead mine, for he said the Bishop could not lease out mines, but only land. He gained this Chancery suit, and, to do him justice, gave one-tenth of the profits to the Society for Additional Churches and the Curates' Aid Society. The windfall had made a noise. The Bishop is an amateur lawyer. If he met a judge at the dinner-table, he would relate the pleas in one of his pending cases, and ask a friendly opinion. The learned person thus consulted on one occasion, having listened to the allegation he proposed, said, "I don't think there's much in *that*." The Bishop, with a soft anxiety in the tone of his dulcimer voice, replied, "*No*; but don't you think it will *hamper* them?" He would have been worth any fee, for consultation as a special pleader.

The Bishop of Exeter also possesses some authority for clerical discipline. Yet his incessant litigations long renewed for many successive terms the unseemly spectacle of diocesan discords. Besides those more notorious prosecutions, clergymen were often proceeded against in his Chancellor's Court, or by special commissions under his hand; they were continually reprimanded or suspended for slight breaches of formal order, and for indifferent practices of local usage. Some said their Bishop was a tyrant, and others thought him a capricious martinent. Small parsons are mice to him; their frisking and squealing are stopped when they feel the claws under his velvet pat. One poor curate was very hardly punished for having allowed a parent to be sponsor for his child; another clergyman for dropping one of the repetitions of the Lord's Prayer; a third for having put a few flowers on the communion table in summer. The Bishop was very particular, and would not brook the most trivial departure from the liturgical letter. One Sunday, at Torquay, he sat with the worshipping congregation in a church where the Rev. E. Elliott officiated. That clergyman, in reading the Communion Service, ventured to soften the phrase "eat and drink their own damnation." He read it "condemnation," when a voice was heard to exclaim "Damnation!" startling all ears in the church. It was the voice of their Bishop, who would have the forcible-unutilised word. In the winter of 1844, he suddenly ordered all the clergy to wear their surplices in the pulpit as they preached. Every one remembers what an alarming disturbance this caused. The people fancied it was a sign that Popery again prevailed in the Church. The parish vestries met and protested; the citizens of Exeter, convened by their mayor, petitioned her Majesty's Government to protect the Protestant faith. On Sundays the congregations walked out as soon as they saw the surpliced preacher up the pulpit stairs; one or two so-called "Puseyite" clergymen were mobbed. The leading members of the Cathedral Chapter took care to let it be known that, at a previous conference, they had remonstrated with their Bishop against his intended order. This led to a newspaper controversy, in which the Bishop himself, as is believed, writing under the name of "A Prebendary," encountered the Rev. Chancellor Martin and the Rev. Cannon Bull. They broadly intimated that the anonymous writer was known. His writing had all the arts and graces of the Phillpottian style.

In three most famous cases, the Bishop's treatment of his clergy led him through protracted litigation to a mortifying defeat. There was the Rev. H. E. Head, of Feniton; the Rev. James Shore, of Totnes; and the Rev. G. C. Gorham, of Brampford Speke. In the first case, cruel violence and wrong was proved to have been done to a good and pious, though, eccentric, man; in the second, a question of veracity was tried between the Bishop and one of the highest persons of the realm. In the third case, the supreme ecclesiastical tribunal negatived a doctrinal test which he sought to impose; whereupon the Bishop rushed to the verge of schism, and proclaimed open rebellion against the chief authority of his Church.

There were some awkward consequences of the Totnes case. "The Bishop knows enough, who knows a Duke." The Duke of Somerset certainly knows *him*. The late Duke, when his present Grace was Lord Seymour, had built a chapel. Mr. Shore, its minister, was not well liked by the Bishop, whose wishes he had opposed in an election by trustees for the Chudleigh vicarage, which involved a contest between the Bishop and Sir L. Palk. Between the Bishop and the rector of the parish, Mr. Shore was deprived of his license. The Duke, approving of Mr. Shore, who was acceptable to his people, then registered the chapel as a meeting-house under the Toleration Act. Mr. Shore announced himself no longer a clergyman, but a Dissenting minister. He was thereupon prosecuted, as a clergyman by compulsion, for disobeying the Bishop's orders. He was mulcted in enormous costs, for which he was thrown into prison. Meanwhile, the Bishop in the House of Lords accused the Duke of Somerset of having violated an alleged promise to endow and convey that building for the Church. Lord Seymour, the present Duke, went down to a public meeting at Totnes, and angrily declared that the Bishop had told "a deliberate falsehood." Mr. Thomas Latimer, proprietor and editor of the *Western Times*, published a report of this speech, with a short sarcastic comment. This article brought upon Mr. Latimer a criminal prosecution for libel. It was seasoned with rich humorous banter, but the gist of it was that the Bishop was "a notorious brawler," had made a statement "the very opposite of the truth," and stood branded as "a careless perverter of facts." The trial excited immense local interest, from the deserved popularity of the defendant as a Liberal journalist in that city. He pleaded a justification of the libel. The Bishop was himself put into the witness-box, and examined as to his transactions with the Duke of Somerset. Mr. Cockburn made an able speech for the defendant, and a special jury decided against the Bishop. The issue, be it observed, was whether the Bishop had spoken the truth or not. An amusing episode of this affair was the miscarriage of a copy of the *Western Times*, which the Bishop had sent by post to Lord Seymour, with a letter requesting him to say if the report of his speech was correct. The newspaper slipped out of its envelope, and what Lord Seymour received was a copy of the *Gloucester Journal*, with "Miss Biddle, Chelsea," written on its margin. He sent it back to the Bishop, who seriously believed that Lord Seymour had invented this exchange of papers to deride him. In his "Letter to Sir Robert Inglis," several years after, this trivial incident fills a voluminous appendix.

The Gorham case had much more important results. The Bishop of Exeter set up baptismal regeneration as necessary to be held by every clergyman in his diocese. He examined Mr. Gorham for eleven long days on this doctrine, and then refused him institution to his living. The lawyers and divines spent a vast amount of erudition and ingenuity upon the question. It was finally settled by the Judicial Committee that there was no bar to Mr. Gorham's institution. The Primate of England then performed that office which his suffragan refused. Bishop Phillpotts did what he had threatened he would do to Archbishop Sumner for this: he solemnly and deliberately excommunicated the Metropolitan of his Church. At the triennial visitation, in May, 1851, he astounded his assembled Clergy, by declaring that he had renounced and cut off the Archbishop of Canterbury from catholic communion, as "a fautor of heretical tenets and guilty of the voluntary betrayal of his sacred trust." The Bishop had most solemnly sworn to pay "all due reverence and obedience" to his Archbishop. He kept this oath by chiding him in several fresh pamphlets, of which Lord John Russell said, "I think it is because the Archbishop is known to be a man of great mildness and Christian forbearance that such language is used against him." The Bishop, moreover, summoned what he called a diocesan synod, a packed assembly of delegates chosen by a minority of the clergy, to whom he proposed that they should pass resolutions declaring that the judicial act of the Queen's Privy Council was a denial of the Articles of the Church. He has since persisted in refusing institution to clergymen who hold the opinions of Mr. Gorham; thus contemning the law of the realm.

Other controversies might be quoted, such as that which he waged against the Crown appointment of Dr. Hampden to the Hereford bishopric, and his dispute with Archdeacon Sinclair, in which his style and tone smack ever of the Regency pamphleteer. With a pamphlet, he supported, against a sermon by the Dean, the auricular confessional of Mr. Peyton, who had bidden a young lady for penance to kneel down and lick out with her tongue a cross in the dust of the floor. But his "Life, Times, and Writings," have taken up enough of our space. At the age of eighty-five his mental vigour is unimpaired. He has never for the last twenty years resided in his cathedral city; its local charities lack the aid of his purse and presence. The palace was long shut up; he claimed for it, as an empty house, exemption from taxes and poor rates; a lonely donkey grazed in the episcopal garden. He dwells in his marine villa of Bishopstowe, in a chosen recess of the delicious shore of South Devon. His family are around him. The world has prospered with him. The Church has been a good thing for him. Though he has been one of the best-abused men of his time, he need not mind that, if he be quite sure that he *has never abused others*, and that all *office has never been robbed*.

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